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New York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatname and address of the writer—not necessarily for pution, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters should in all cases be addressed to The
NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of The Dally Tribuns, and the necessity of putting the first form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are compelled to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements must be handed in before 8 o'clock in the evening, with the single exception of those intended for insertion among the Business Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of adver-tissments will be received until a late hour, but no others can be

The Evening Post reprints a letter which seems to have been first published in The Herald, purporting to have been addressed by Gov. Seward to Horace Greeley in reply to the private letter of the latter about which some noise has been made. This reply is of course bogus—no such letter having ever been received by H. G., nor (of course) written by Gov. S. We should not have noticed this fabrication but for the remark of The Post that

traside from internal evidence of its genuineness, the origina has been so freely exhibited about the city as to justify the ex-pectation that a correct copy would be in circulation by this

-This is to us a grave matter. No person over obtained from na any private letter of Gov. Seward, or (unless holding very confidential relations to us) was shown one by us; and we think none of the many who have asked us whether Gov. S. ever replied to our private letter, aforesaid, has had his natural curionly gratified. If Gov. Seward, or any one authorized by him, has been showing a private letter which purports to have been written by him to us, it was his right to do so; but we are confident that such is not the fact. Will The Post, then, be good enough to state who has "freely exhibited" any such "original" as it talks of?

The Board of Education last evening declared that the removal of the Fourth Ward school teachers was illegal, and adhered to its action in refusing to pay those who had been appointed in their stead.

Need we call attention to JOHN HICKMAN'S speech, printed on another page of this paper? It gives his reasons for supporting Lincoln and Hamlin. They are weighty reasons. Ponder

"FUSION" IN NEW-JERSEY.

Three State Conventions met at Trenton yesterday to form Electoral Tickets for the Presidential election. First there was one called by the Democratic State Committee; this consisted of 420 supporters of Breckinridge and 120 supporters of Douglas; this body nominated a Fusion ticket, consisting of three Breckinridge men, three Bell men, and one so-called Douglas man; if the vote of The State will elect any one of the three candidates then all these Electors are to go for him; if not. They are to vote as they please, provided that in no event are they to vote for Lincoln. This Convenzion was very dull and entirely undisturbed.

Next there was the Bell and Everett Convention. where there was a lively time, and where the charge of Commercial Purposes was much dwelt upon. This body nominated a full ticket including

the three Bell men on the Fusion ticket, and giving the State Committee power to fill vacancies.

Finally there was a straight Douglas Convention called by the New-Jersey members of the Democratic National Commit ee, which was by far the most enthusiastic and barmonious of the three. Here a full Douglas ticket was cominated, not including the so-called Douglas man on the Fusion ticket. The voice of this Convention was all for war.

It will be easy to raise a howl against the traight Douglasites as proscriptive and injudicious, but in fact they have done what they must. Mr. Douglas's prospect is so blue that it is almost black; but if he has any chance at all, it must be in his character of regular Democratic candidate, and in the unity and enthusiasm of his adherents. The moment he abjures his claim to regularity and goes trafficking and dickering with odds and ends of factions, he is visibly "gone in. Whoever may or might be elected in the House, he plainly cannot be; and split tickets can at least only serve to carry the election into the House. Mr. Douglas's friends, therefore, must and will fight their battle squarely, for every trade means that they are counted out. They must go their own road.

And this makes the course of the pretended Bell leaders of this State more indefensible. They pretend to be meditating a speckled Electoral Ticket; but that cannot be. The Douglas men cannot afford thus to confess judgment. They must run a clean Douglas ticket, and they will. They msy support Hunt for Governor and Brooks or some other of the brokers for Congress; but they can put no man on their Electoral Ticket who is not openly for Douglas. In other words, they may buy the Bell leaders, if they do not hold themselves too high; but they cannot give and take with them.

The mistake of the wireworkers inheres in their forgetting that the People are honest and earnest. While Brooks and Hunt are only anxious to beat Lincoln, no matter with whom, the real Bell men are for Bell, and have hardly a choice among his rivals. The Douglas men, the Breckiaridge men. are likewise in earnest. The Lincoln party is the strongest party in the land; if two of its three antagonists were suppressed or absorbed, it would be still stronger. Thimble-rigging tickets will only harm those contriving them.

COMPENSATION OF CONGRESS.

We printed yesterday a full and carefully compiled tabular exhibit of the compensation accorded to each Member of the last (XXXVth) Congress, whether in the shape of Salary or Milesge. We ask for that exhibit the careful attention of all who desire that the prodigality and corruption wherewith Government is administered in our country shall be radically and lastingly reformed. Convinced that reform, to be thorough, must begin in Congress itself-or rather, must begin in the popular mind, and be rendered effective through the election to Congress of very different men from a majority of those who now hold seats in either House-we ask for this subject the earnest and practical attention of good men of all parties and of none. A Reform Congress-that is, a Congress earnestly and resolutely intent on correcting the abuses and reducing the expenditures of the Federal Government-is hardly less necessary than a radical change in the personnel and policy of the Federal Executive, and the latter will prove incomplete and unsatisfying without the former. And neither Congress nor the Executive will ever be reformed without general and earnest efforts on the part of the People. We know Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin to be thoroughly honest and faithful men, who will do their best to restore purity economy, efficiency, to the public service; but, without a thoroughly sympathizing Congress, their efforts can but partially avail. Will the People resolve that such a Congress shall be had?

The Congress of 1855-6, under the lead of Judge Butler and Col. Orr of S. C., made a great and in one respect beneficent change in the mode Congressional Compensation. Experience has proved the beneficence of the change from payment by the day to payment by the year. The "long session" is shortened by it, while the public business is no worse neglected than formerly. But the system is still defective in the following par-

I. The annual compensation is too large. A Congress should not be in session more than four or at most five months at the long with the prescribed three at its shorter or closing session-in all seven or eight months, mainly in Winter. For these seven or eight months' service, \$6,000 is too large a recompense. It is twice what the average earnings of the Members would be in any other vocation. There are of course men in Congress who could earn \$5,000, or even \$10,000 elsewhere; but they are exceptions. A compensation of \$4,000 for each Congress-that is, for seven or eight months' service in the course of a term of two years-would be fair and ample. Nobody would decline an election because of the inadequacy of that stipend who can afford to go at all. Our very ablest and most eminent lawyers, in the meridian of their abilities and their fame, could not afford to go to Congress for \$2,000 per annum; but neither can they for \$3,000. Laws cannot be adapted to cases so exceptional as theirs. The compensation we propose is considerably more than was accorded to Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton and Silas Wright, during their long and brilliant careers as legislators, and would do for their successors. The present rate tends strongly to belittle the stipends which States can afford to pay to their Governors and other eminent functionaries, making them seem paltry and beggarly. It tends to incite a scramble for seats in Congress as opening a road to easy money-making. In Great Britain, a seat in Parliament is not regarded as an office, and a member is not paid at all. In no other free country, is the pay of legislators so high as that of our Members of Congress. for Congress a reform in this matter.

We ask the People to demand of their candidates II. When legislators are paid by the year, it is simply just that those who leave their seats to mind their ewn personal affairs should submit to a pro rata deduction from their stipends; and this the present law professes to make; but its operation s a mockery. Each member is allowed \$3,000 per appum, from which is deducted at that rate for every day wherein he reports himself as having been absent when his House was actually in session. In other words: he is paid for each day of the two sessions at the rate of \$25 to \$30 per day, from which is deducted \$81 per day for each day of his willful absence! Thus a Member who should never take his seat at all, but stay away devoting his time and attention to some personal business, would receive over \$2,000 per annum from the Treasury for not serving in Congress! It is not possible that honest men should deliberately persist in upholding this gross abuse. Then the time of each Member should be kept for him, not by bim. Whoever will take the trouble of comparing the record of Your and Nays taken in either House with the returns of their own days of absence from their seats reported by Hon. Members and printed yesterday, will be convinced that not one-four-h of the actual days of absence are returned, even though the deduction for such absence be but onethird of what it should be. Under the rate of compensation we propose (\$2,000 per annum) the deduction for each day of willful absence should be not less than \$25.

III .- The Mileage, or allowance for traveling expenses to Members in going to and returning from each session of Congress, is atrociously exorbitant, unequal, unjust. The rate was fixed when such travel was performed on horseback or in stages, at the rate of thirty to sixty miles per day, at an average cost of fully ten cents per mile Then the roads traveled were nearly direct; now they follow devious rivers or zig-zag lines of railroad, often twice as long. It costs less than half so much in time and money for Members to reach Washington and return to their homes now as it did then, yet they receive twice as much. We have exposed this iniquity more than once, but we shall not be weary of holding it up to the light until we see the end of it. We were prom ised by influential members that it should be corrected directly after and consequent upon the Compensation Act of 1856; but four years have since passed, and nothing is accomplished. The House, under the lead of Mr. Sherman of Ohio, passed a perfectly just and efficient bill last Winter, reduc ing the Mileage from twenty to ten cents per mile and prescribing that it shall hereafter be computed by air-lines instead of by all manner of circumambient routes: but the Senate refused to act upon the bill, and it is dead. It must be revived and passed: it can be, if the People will only think and talk of the matter.

Our tabular exhibit shows that \$378,869 was paid for Mileage to Members of the last House, and \$133,796 to those of the Senate-in all, \$512. 665, or over \$1,500 per Member in the average But the inequality is the most striking feature of this abuse. While the average compensation, including Mileage, of the Members from Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and North Carolina, was less than \$7,000 for the entire Congress, Gen. Laze, as Delegate from Oregon, received \$17,796; Mr. Stevens, as Dele gate from Washington, \$17,919; Messrs. Gwin and Broderick, as Senators from California, al. but \$17,000 each, and Messrs. McKibbin and Scott, as Members from the Golden State, over \$17,300 each. In other words, our six Members from the Pacific coast cost us for that Congress over \$100,000, and their number has since been increased (by the Admission of Oregon) to eight; and will soon (by virtue of the new Census) be carried considerably higher. Of course we would not dare to hint that such legislators as Gwin and Jo Lane could be dear at any price; but a glut in the market will depress the price of the choicest article; and when the Pacific coast shall be contributing her 20 Gwins and Lanes to the sum total of our collective wisdom, we shall ask her to consider the relative scarcity and value of money on these sterile shores and try to afferd them to us at \$10,000 per head

But be it ever understood that this is no party nor personal matter, and that we blame no man who serves the public for taking the legal compensation prescribed for his services. What we insist on is the injustice and exorbitancy of this Congres sional Mileage, and the duty devolving on Congress of revising and conforming it to the rule of eternal right. To this end, we beg the People to contribute, by selecting, in their several nominating conventions, upright and frugal men to represent them is the next House and instructing them to urge a reduction of Congressional compensation and the passage of Mr. Sherman's excellent bill to reform the abuses of the present Mileage system.

MODERN CHIVALRY-A MANIFESTO We read in one of the noblest of English poems, that "a gentle knight came pricking o'er th "plain;" but we do not read, in whatever other way he made an ass of himself, that he published three close columns of nonsense in any newspaper of the period. He dabbled in blood, and not in ink; he brandished a sword and not a goose-quill; he murdered infidels and not his vernacular; he was invincible in respect of dragons, but he recoiled from the perils of authorship; and as he was much more expert at riding than reading, he never seems to have thought it necessary to quote by way of self-justification, from any of Brigadier Doctor Caleb Cushing's Cyclopedias, whenever he stanchtered Paynims and ravished their wives Our modern Chevaliers are vastly more accomplished; and whatever prowess they may hereafte exhibit upon the gory field, it must be admitted that they make war by proclamation with irresistible or perhaps we should say with irrefragable vigor. We do not remember in the history of Chivalry anything like "An Open Letter to the "Knights of the Golden Circle," which has just been printed in The Richmond Whig by Sir George Bickley, President of the American Legion, and K. G. C. Since Sir Walter Raleigh, there has been no fillibuster so accomplished as Knight George In urging his men-at-arms to rush to the rendezvous, he strengthens his appeal by quoting from history in the most miscellaneous manner, and by usi terms the most recondite and scientific. He speak of the days of Nimrod, Ashur, Fohi, Mizraim Athotes and Memnon, Solomon, Hiram, Uleg-Beg Genghis Kahn, and Psammeticus, as if they were only of yesterday and the day before. He make an off-hand allusion to Pyramids and Sphynxes with an ease which is perfectly tremendous. We do not know any Doctor of Divinity who has exhibited such perfect familiarity with the intentions of the Almighty. He uses all the hard philosophical terms with as much case as if he had been born under the Portico, swaddled in the Lyceum, educated in a German University, and subsequently adopted and nurtured in sesquipedality by Jeremy Bentham. He evidently means to invade Mexico according to all the laws of Logic and of Mental Philosophy. Thus we are told that Asia and Africa have long since passed from fetichism to analyticism, and finally to syntheticism"-in conse uence of which interesting transmogrification the Knights of the Golden Circle are invited to meet, by the 15th of September proximo, on the beautifu banks of the Rio Nueces. All difficulties are to vanish before "the energetic analyses of the Amer-'icans;" and, in the opinion of SirGeorge Bickley, K. G. C., the entire Mexican army will fly like cravens from the very first round of "pure synthedeclares that unless his gallant Knights do their duty, "future ages may well reprobate our derelie "tion." Our own opinion is that future ages will by no means let them off so easily; and will be sat isfied with nothing short of penalties only to be expressed by words of ten syllables.

Sir George touches upon one exceedingly interesting point. All adventurers who leave the scenes of their nativity to grapple with fortune in foreign lands have a pet grievance. Æneas was fairly smoked out of house and home, or the world would have had no Rome. Sir George Bickley, K. G. C., is also mounted upon his injuries. As a "Christian," as " a consistent man," as " an energetic Anglo-American," he is much displeased with the difficulty of enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law in Boston. "The conflicts between the State "and Federal authorities" have rasped the more delicate parts of his nature. Although not a medical man, he volunteers the opinion that " as a " nation we are poisoned." The Republican party " has grown to colossal proportions." The F. S. L. cannot be executed-not Botts, nor Yancey. nor Wise could, as President, execute it. The crimes of the North are manifold. It is guilty of a population of twenty millions, while the South has but twelve. In respect of land it is equally reprehensible-seventy-five acres to a man, while the South has but forty-five. "Be we men?" Sir George would have said, if he had thought of it; "Be we men and suffer this dishonor?" Alas the poor South, oppressed by all the rules of arithmetic, the victim of a pitiless numeration-what can she do better than to throw herself for safety and for succor into the amorous arms of Sir George Bickley, K. G. C., President of the American Legion? He is the Moses for her money. He will show her the green pastures and the still waters -a Canaan of coffee, of corn, and of cotton; a Paradise of tea and tobacco, of sugar and ricewhere there will be "work for all," and more especially for "niggers"-where there will be "free "religion" (Doctors of Divinity growing spontaneously, as we are told, in the poorest soil), and " free education"-two Universities, we suppose in every shire-town, each with a full corps of Presidents, Tutors, Stewards, Bell-Ringers, and Pro-

fessors of Greek. Then, too, there is unhappy Mexico-the heart of Sir George is undergoing a horrible hemorrhage on her account; and the ears of Sir George are filled with her cries for "help." He proposes, his Knigts of the Golden Circle assisting, to give her "a rank among nations"-to rescue her from "the "brigand and barbarous brutes who now burn, pit-"lage, murder and destroy her"-and a very handsome thing it is in him to offer to do it. Therefore, let Bickley's Braves all be "on the south bank of the Rio Nueces by the 15th of September-there to organize and await the action of our friends in "Mexico." There will be a pleasant march-there will be just fighting enough to sustain the interest of the expedition-and then for a revel in the Halls of Montezuma, with no end of liquor and ladies We can see Sir George now, in our mind's eye, with a monopoly of two senoritas and a private bottle of aguardients, surrounded by the chiefs of his army, and martially and melodiously warbling Yankee Doodle. If this will not give Mexico " "rank among nations," we do not know what will. What the rank will be, we leave the reader to de-

But Sir George, like a prudent commander directs his Golden Knights not to come to the south bank of the Rio Nucces empty-handed. They are requested to bring with them "wagons, mules, oxen, horses, cattle, spades, and blankets.' Nothing is said of "two towels and a spoon." Perhaps the last at least is included under the general head of "instruments," which the Knights are also requested to provide. But we are afraid that the word here has no such pacific signification. "Instruments," we fear, mean revolvers and rifles, bayonets and blunderbusses and bowie knives. powder-flasks and bullets. If not, why does Sir George inform us that in good time his "grants" will "beat the sword and the rifle, the cannon and the lance, into agricultural imple-" ments ?" This will, after peace, be, of course, the poetical and proper thing to do; but how can it be done without, if we may say so, the raw material? How can you make a cannon into " an agricultural implement" if you have no cannon to begin with? We defy Sir George Bickley.

K. G. C. to do it. It must not be supposed that anybody wh pleases can join this gallant "emigration." first place, every Knight must bring to the Rio Nueces not less that "twenty dollars" in hard cash. O discouraging regulation! A man may be bold-a man may be brave-but unless he can, by begging, borrowing, or stealing, raise twenty dollars, his room will be better than his company on the banks of that shining river. But we have still more discouraging intelligence. Sir George gives timely notice that none but respectable men can march under his colors. He will have no "rowdies." We are not sure that he will not confine his enlistments to church-members in good standing. Those gallant men, therefore, in this city and elsewhere, who propose to consecrate themselves to this knightly work, will see the necessity of instantly commencing their purgation. and of looking about to see which of their friends has twenty dollars to spare. For cash, after all, is what Sir George will stand most in need of. To slaveholders he makes a most piteous appeal, calling upon them, in the name of all that is good and greaf, to draw their pocket-books instantly, and to send to Col. N. J. Scott of Auburn, Ala., the neat sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars. We are afraid that it is just possible that Col. Scott will be obliged to wait awhile for that money; and our advice to Sir George, if he really desires to be the Alexander of Mexico, is to courageously make up his mind to defray all the expenses out of his private resources, which are undoubtedly unlimited.

We beg leave, most respectfully, to call the attention of our friend, Mr. Buchanan, to this Proclamation. It may divert his mind from a too constant contemplation of his recent misfortunes; and he may pleasartly employ himself during the brief ren ainder of his official, not to say earthly, days, e ther in assisting in or arresting this expedi tion-it really makes no difference which. Should he determine to try a new sensation, and for once insist upon a rigid execution of the laws, we beseech him not to begin with a Proclamation, for in that particular line of warfare he cannot for a moment compete with Sir George Bickley, K. G.C.

The Booles and Bagleys who managed the great Japanese entertainment tell us in their letter to ticisms" to which he proposes to subject it; nor do we blame him, if, as he admits, at such a prosthe Controller, calling for \$105,000 to pay the charges, that the bills sent in amount to \$125,000. pect "his heart swells." We should think it but that some of them being deemed exorbitant, would. We do not wonder, when he thus meditates the easy glories of a charge, with Webster in Boole & Co. have cut them down to the mild tune of twenty thousand dollars. But why stop with one hand and Worcester in the other, that he also

twent thousand? Why not must the reductio \$50,000 or \$70,000? If exorbitance is a reason for reducing the sum total, why not at once bring it within the amount originally appropriated, and say that \$30,000 and no more shall be paid? It is true that this would diminish the rich aggregate of plunder which some one is to get out of the city treasury; but it would remove a burden from the

tax-payers and a deep disgrace from the city. In one respect the gentlemen who are engaged in carrying out this splendid speculation, have a poorer prospect than we supposed. It reems that on April 23, before the Special Committee was appointed, the following resolution, offered by Ald. Starr, was adopted by the Common Council:

"And be it further resolved, That the said Special Committee, and are hereby directed to present a detailed statement the disbursements on account of said reception of the Japanee Embassadors, signed by at least a majority of such Committee before payment shall be made thereon."

This readers impracticable the plan of getting the money without stating the particulars of the bills to be paid. The details of the swindle cannot be kept either from the Controller or the public. We shall know what it is that we are to pay for; and while we are robbed, we shall be able to understand both the day and the manner of the robbery. It is due to Alderman Starr to say that he en-

tirely disclaims all responsibility in the affair. Though a member of the Joint Committee, his only service was to go to Amboy and assist in conducting the Japanese to the hotel. With the expenditures he had nothing to do; and he intends that so far as his efforts can effect it, none but honest bills shall be paid. He signed the letter of the Committee to the Controller without supposing that it implicated him in the transactions of the Committee, and merely in order that the matter might be put in the way of authoritative examination and settlement.

We beg to suggest to Mr. Boole and his friends that the sooner the attempt to keep secret the particulars of this great swindle is abandoned, the better it will probably be for them.

The Journal of Commerce is cheered by the aspect of political matters in the State of New-York. "While," says The Journal, "the Breckin-" ridge stock is rising among us, the disposition to " unite on a common Electoral ticket is becoming "almost universal among conservative men of every name; and also a willingness to make concessions for that eni, without which cooperation is impossible. We have great hopes that whoever lives to see the 6th of November next, will find the Breckinridge men, the Douglas men, and the Bell men, in this State, stand-"ing shoulder to shoulder in the cause of 'God " and their country."

Leaving out of view the blasphemy which identifies the cause of God with the extension of Slavery, we also shall be glad to see the consummation which The Journal so ardently anticipates. If the Douglasites and the Bell men can agree to go in with the Democrats on a fair division of the electors, there will be no objection to the arrangement on our part, but the contrary. Then we shall have an animated canvass and a fair trial of strength. The people of the State will then decide whether they prefer Honest ABRAHAM LIN-COLN to either or all of his opponents, and we have no anxiety as to the result. This would be a very different arrangement from that proposed by Mr. W. Hunt, namely, supporting Bell by voting solid for Douglas, in order to throw the election into the House. Hunt's plan is, Politics under False Pretenses; that of The Journal is Commercial Politics indeed, but it is at least not fraudulent.

A correspondent of The Journal of Commerce gives, with due formality, a little after-dinner speech of Mr. John Van Buren, in which that distinguished politician declared his adherence to the cause of Breckinridge and Lane. "Gentlemen." said the Prince to the jolly company at the table, "Gentlemen, there is one family has got back safe " into the Democratic party to stay for life. It is "the Van Buren family; and if Senator Douglas " only knew the long, dreary road he has to travel, "he would, in my opinion, take the straightest ' route back into the Democratic camp."

This is, no doubt, very witty, for we are told that it was received with a great roar of laughter. But we must say that it contains the worst omen that has yet menaced the future of the Breckinridge party. Whatever Prince John touches he breaks down; and if he votes for a candidate, you needn't wait for the official canvass to know that candidate is beaten. At the same time, he is, perhaps, himself his greatest achievement in political destruction: for if he had remained true to his professions of 1848, he would now certainly have been a Senator of the United States, and possibly President. However, he can console nimself with the reflection that, in going over that "long, dreary road," which has led him back into the organization, though not into the confidence, of the Slave-code Democracy, he has constantly been guided by the star of conscience. What is the loss of worldly honors to a man who values principle above all things else?

The Missouri Republican-the ablest and most influential Douglas journal that we receive-has a letter from a New-Orleans sympathizer, who says: "As Douglas and Breckinridge stand upon the same platform in regard to the rights of Slavery in the Territories, few thinking men assert any preference for the latter on account of his South-ern citizenship, and there is, consequently, nothing left to stimu-

-That does not tally well with Mr. Douglas's recent speeches for the Northern market, but we believe it is in substantial accordance with the fact. The main difference is, that Mr. Breckinridge goes straight to the point of making Slavery constitutionally and ineradicably legal in every Territory while Mr. Douglas comes to the same point by indorsing the Dred Scott decision, and every other decision which the Supreme Court has given or may give looking to the same end. His is only the coyness of the damsel who says to her adorer, "You sha'n't kiss me unless you are stronger than "I-which I know you are." There is not an inch of Free Soil in a continent of it.

Edmund Ruffin of Virginia is busy in the task of organizing the "League of United Southerners" on the same platform as that originally devised by Mr. Yancey in Alabama and Mississippi. Mr. Yancey, in those States, is reviving and reorganizing the same bodies previously disbanded. Their object is Disurion, pure and simple, and the letter of Lawrence M. Keitt may be regarded as their first public manifesto.

The North American Saengerbund.

BUYFALO, Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

To-day was set apart for the prize concert. The prize, a massive silver goblet, was competed for by 12 societies, and won by the Arion of New-York City. It will be presented at the grand banquet to-night. Columbus, Ohio, was selected as the place for holding the next Saengerfest.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

NAVAL MATTERS.

From Washington. Special Directch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Com. McCauley has been ordered to take com mand of the Norfolk Navy Yard on the 1st of August. Lieut. Truxton has been ordered to the Philadelphia yaid. The Brooklyn, now at Pe sacola, has been telegraphed to proceed to Hampton Reads to take on board and carry to Chiriqui the Commission for the survey of the Isthmus at that point, authorized by a recent act of Congress. Surgeon Dillard has been detached from the Philadelphia yard, to take effect on the 1st of August. Surgeon Green is ordered in his place. Lieut. Cushman, who was recently tried by a Court-Martial in Boston, was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed. The Court, however, recommended bun to Executive clemency. The President has approved the finding and sentence, but has modified the sentence to suspension without pay for twelve months.

SEEDS FROM SYRIA. The Patent Office is in the receipt of a very

large and fine assortment of seeds and cuttings from Syria, at the very moderate expense of \$1,000. They were collected by the Rev. Dr. Barclay, Missionary there. There are varieties of wheat, barley, grape cuttings, olives, scions of fruits, vegetable products, and useful plants. The scions, cuttings, &c., will be sent to the propagat ing houses for experiment and increase, and no distribution of the remainder will be made before the Fall. Among the interesting plants is the lessaban, from which it is said the crown of thorns was plaited. It is very ornamental, and makes excellent hedges. There are also seeds of melons, squashes, camels' food, dates, walnuts equal to the English, and probably well adapted to the Southern or Middle States. The seed of the mais tree, which is esteemed as medicinal or pro phylactic, were procured from the inclosure of the Temple of Solomon.

The next Patent-Office report is to contain directions as to the proper manner of sowing seeds, as it is known that many of the failures to reproduce from the seeds distributed by the Patent-Office arise from ignorance of the proper methods to procuring germination.

GOVERNMENT BOOKBINDING. I hear that the bookbinding of the Government

at this point has been given to Mr. Browne, editor of The Constitution. THE HEALTH OF MRS. HOLT.

Gov. Wickliffe of Kentucky, formerly Postmas ter-General, is here with his son ex-Gov. Wickliffe of Louisiana. They are in attendance upon Mrs. Holt, daughter of the former, and wife of

the Postmaster-General, who is very seriously ill. MR. WICKLIFFE FOR DOUGLAS. The ex-Postmaster-General is very determined in his support of Judge Douglas, and intends making several speeches in his behalf on his return to

Kentucky. MR. DOUGLAS IN KENTUCKY. The Breckinridge men here begin to show signs

of apprehension as to the result in Kentucky. The advices are decidedly bad.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

The Postmaster General has ordered a weekly mail from St. Joseph to Julesburg, in order to accommodate the weekly mail between Julesburg and Denver City, for the benefit of the Pike's Peak miners, and also a weekly mail between Placerville and the Washoe liver mines on the route to Salt Lake. The service up to this time has been only semi-monthly.

No injunction has been obtained by any party re-straining Mr. Pangborn from drawing money due on account of the House printing. The hearing on the preliminary motion is postponed till Saunday.

It is asserted by those who have made particular in-quiry on the subject, that the secret organization when recently excited fears of bloodshed in the Cherokee

what was commonly known in "the Statee" as "the Know-Nothing party"—confined to pure-blooded in

dians.

Our Government has been watching with some interest the events in that nation, particularly those growing out of the sgination of the Slavery question, as any outbreak in that connection might involve the whites residing in that part of the country in the consequences. No immediate danger is now, however, apprehended. The United States Indian Agent having by this time reached the valuable Cherokee reservation, he will take immediate measures for the expulsion of the white intruders.

intruders.

Judge Greenwood, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will leave Washington, in the course of a few days, for the Pike's Peak country. In 1851, a treaty or arrangement was made with the Arapahoee and Cheyennes which, while it fixed the limits within which se Indians might hunt, did not acknowledge the title to the land. But, owing to the extension of whi population, they have been seriously curtailed in their supplies from the chase. In view of this and the fact that they are friendly Indians, Congress, at the late that they are friendly indians, Congress, at the use session, appropriated \$35,000, for presents (which are being forwarded), and to defray the expenses of hold-ing a council with them, regarding their future welfare. The Commissioner's former vists among various tribes of Indians having been productive of highly ber-eficial results, it is believed that the one now contemplated will have a favorable effect, and that, is accordance with the earnest desire of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, these will be secured in the possession of permanent homes, and induced to change their pre-ent mode of obtaining a precarious subsistence.

Breckinridge and Lane Meeting.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

A meeting of the friends of Breckinridge and Line
from all par sof the State was held in this city to day. State Committee was appointed, who were empowered to call a State Convention to nominate an electoral ticket and perfect the organization. A very determined spirit was manifested. After the adjournment to the adjournment of the convention of the the gentlemen comprising the meeting called in a body upon Gen. Cass at his residence.

Pennsylvania Polities.

Pennsylvania Politics.*

Priladelphia, Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

A Douglas Mass and Delegate State Convention meets at Harrisburg to-morrow afternoon, and the prospects are of large attendance.

Mr. Hickman's Republican speech contained a severe denunciation of Mr. Douglas's course on Kansas, preferring that of Mr. Breckinridge, as outspoken and evident, while that of Douglas was concealed and tricky. The speech created considerable excitement among the friends of Douglas, and will probably call forth numerous able replies. It is understood that John B. Haskin will reply at Westchester, in Hickman's own District.

Mr. Douglas at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Wednesday, July 25, 1880.

Judge Douglas arrived here fr m Sarat ga at 74 o'c ock this evening. He was received at the depot by an in mense concourse of citizens, one or two manary companies, and a company of 'Little Giants' from Albany. The procession formed, and marched to the Troy House, where Mr. Douglas was welcomed by the Mayor. In reply Mr. Douglas made a political speech, defending non-intervention as the true principle, and appealing for support by all who are opposed o Abolitionism and Disantonism. He spoke about thirty minutes. About 5,000 people listened to the speech. The reception is considered to have been a reat success. Mr. Douglas at Troy.

The Golden Fleece Outward Bound St. John's, N. F. Wednesday, July 25, 1869. The steamship Golden Fleece, from New-York, arrived off Cape Race as 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Burlington, N. J., Wednesday, July 25, 1860.

The Rev. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer, an honored and beloved clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, died at his residence in this city this meruing.